

BEDFORD

GAZETTE

BUY BONDS
HELP THE BOYS
OVER THE TOPGET
BUSY
BE PATRIOTIC

VOLUME 115, No. 2.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1918

ESTABLISHED IN 1805

PERSONAL NOTES

Arrivals and Departures of Residents and Visitors

N THE SOCIAL WORLD

The Column Everybody Reads—Chat About Your Friends and Neighbors—Here and There.

William Valentine, of Bedford 4 was in to pay to 1913. Thanks.

Squire, L. C. Markel of New Buena Vista called at our office on a business mission recently.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lysinger of East Penn St. attended the funeral of Dr. G. Vale Minnich at Ridgeway.

Marshall Williams, Everett 4 and his mother and mother were Bedford visitors on Monday.

Wade H. Figard, of Six Mile Run paid Bedford a business visit on Monday.

B. B. Chisholm, of Hopewell was a business visitor to Bedford last week.

Ward Whetstone, of Wolfsburg, I. 1 was a visitor to Bedford on Saturday.

Ross Morehead, of Bedford 5 allied and made to 1920, like many others.

W. C. Fait, of Buffalo Mills transacted business in Bedford last Saturday.

Frank J. Zimmers of Bedford 2 allied at our office last Saturday and got up—to date.

Miss Ruth Holderbaum Treasurer to the Red Cross \$51.03 the proceeds of a festival held at Haltzel school on August 17, 1918.

Miss Mary E. Minnich of West leaves today to spend the winter in Chicago with her sisters Mrs. G. Rose and Mrs. J. J. Moore.

Albert S. Brice of Bedford is suffering from influenza. He is improving and is beyond the critical stage with regard to his health.

Prof. J. Kimber Grimm has been elected to the science department of the Tyrone schools and is at his quarters occupying the choir.

Aire M. F. Pardew and wife of Chaneyville were transacting business in Bedford Monday. They have sold their property and are looking round for a new home.

Mrs. Lee C. Scheckel, of Ohio call at the Gazette office and paid her subscription in advance. Mrs. Scheckel left for Ohio again last Tuesday.

A. C. Koonz of Bedford 1 called own the Gazette office on October 10 and had his paper advanced one hole year.

Rev. Walter Pugh, of the Cove as in to see us recently. Rev. Pugh as entered a course of lectures at an eastern university.

D. R. Hoenstine, of Imler was in Bedford last week on business.

J. H. Little, Merchant, of Defiance called at our office on Saturday.

H. G. Smith, Bedford paid his subscription to 1919 and presented us some of the largest apples we have seen this season, the largest measuring 13 and one half inches around.

Charles Easter, of Bedford Rt. 1. made a pleasant call and got in the advanced list. We are glad to say that not many of our subscribers are back even three months. Our list of subscribers are all good pay which we are proud.

Recent guests at the Donahoe home were Miss Emma Donahoe of Beans Cove and Col. William Compton of Front Royal, Va. of the 49th Regiment having attended a Confederate Reunion at Tulsa Okla. and stopped off here to see his sister Mrs. Donahoe on his return trip.

Marriage licenses were issued to the following Bedford County people in Cumberland this week: William Easton of Connellsburg, Pa and Florence E. McVicker, Bedford; Nathan Edgar Jay Chapman's Run and Carrie C. Grove Clearville.

Before leaving for her home at Milwaukee Wis. Mrs. R. F. Bridges who spent the summer with her mother Mrs. J. Donahoe of West Pitt Street was visited by the following relatives: Mr. Paul Dillard and

sisters Misses Elizabeth and Katharine Dillard of Huntington, Mrs. M. Bridges, Miss Edith Donahoe of Rt. 2, Flintstone, Md. and Mrs. Martin of Douglas Arizona.

Miss Leone Sell who during the past year was a student in the National School of Domestic Art and Science at Washington, D. C. on Tuesday entered the "School of Four Seasons" Princeton, N. J. the school at Washington being discontinued until the close of the war, the buildings being occupied by the War department.

Messrs. Russell and Palmer McElfish, and D. H. Aaron of Chaneyville were in Bedford on Tuesday on legal business.

Harry Fetter, of Iowa called at my office on Tuesday and got in the advance. Mr. Fetter came East to attend the funeral of his mother Henry Diehl, Bedford 4, was a caller at the Gazette sanctum on Tuesday.

Nathan Grubb of Clearville was in Bedford on Tuesday and paid us a call. Mr. Grubb has a growth on his cheek which is being treated by Dr. A. C. Wolf.

By order of the State Commissioner of Health, and in order to combat the threatening epidemic of "Spanish influenza", All meetings of the Order of the Eastern Star shall be postponed until the said Order is lifted by the State Board of Health. By order of Mary A. Todd, Worthy Grand Matron.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT Whereas our all wise Ruler in his infinite wisdom has accepted and required the supreme sacrifice of our brother Adolphus Andrew Hymes in this, the greatest of world struggles of the principles of right against the forces of evil, whose life has been given and remains resting on a forlorn battlefield, therefore be it

Resolved. That a memorial service be held to do honor to his memory and the cause for which he voluntarily gave his young life

2. That we silently pledge ourselves to emulate his heroic example so far as in our power to continue the righteous struggle to which the intention of the whole world is drawn and bring it to an honorable speedy conclusion.

3. That as a realization of the principles for which his life was offered and accepted, we, as members of this order P. O. S. of A. No. 886 hereby pledge our services to whatever extent required to preserve the high ideals for which our nation and stand.

4. That we extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy in this, their time of sorrow and bereavement, with the assurance that their loss is not in vain, but a living inspiration to enlist others against the forces of might and evil.

5. That these resolutions be placed upon our minutes, be published in the county papers and a copy thereof be sent to the family of the deceased.

J. H. Meyers

J. H. Housel

A. A. Hyde

But Most of Them Don't.

De more some men talk," said Uncle Ebene, "de more you keeps makin' how int'reatin' dey'd be if dey now somethin' wuth tellin'."

Productive Banana.

The banana produces to the acre 44 times as much food as the potato and 190 times as much as wheat.

The following letter has been received by W. Ray Amick from his brother Ira located in France.

Somewhere in France August 22, 1918.

Dear Brother:-

Just received a letter from you was very glad to hear from you. I also got a letter from the P. R. R. at Charles Easter, of Bedford Rt. 1. Phila. They wanted to know if there was anything they could do for me, or any business they could attend to. I guess that is why they ask you for my address. Well I will give them a chance when I get out of the army, they can give me all the passes they want for I surely am going to do some visiting for awhile.

I received two letters from mother yesterday that was the first mail I got since we landed. They were very much appreciated. I wish you were here with me. We have lots of fun, and surely had a fine trip across the pond. We had about 3 days of rough sea. It was real nice the rest of the time. I did not get one bit sea sick, but some of the boys surely done some great heaving up Ha! We saw lots of fish, and once we saw about six of some kind of animals they were about the size of a horse, but much uglier.

Well Ray I surely am getting some heavier and never felt better in my life. I believe I could eat all the break clubs and lanterns you carry on the 49 cabin. So you see they will have to put on heavier chains for me when I come back. When you are in Hollidaysburg go up to the E. B. Hump and inquire for J. T. Colbert

tell him you heard from me and give him my address. He is a good scout I wish I could have been with you boy to Cumberland I know we would have had a heavy trip. Like we had to Baltimore, that trip was complete to Baltimore, that trip was complete I often think of the fun we had. Tell Edgar I still have the big knife he gave me. I will use it on the Kaiser if I get a chance.

The most of the people here wear wooden shoes. And when a bunch of them gets on the street together they make some noise. Everything here is much different from what they are in the states. It is now 2 p.m. or rather one forty o'clock, as they call it here. The time runs from 1 A. M. to 24 P. M. And you should see the way they railroad here, the cars they use are about 10 to 15 tons capacity. 15 ton is a big car here. And all chain couplings and no grab irons or steps on them like in the states. The brakemen carry a stick about 5 feet long with a hook on the end, to couple and uncouple with. And most all the cars have a little cab built around the breakwheel for the brakeman to ride in. The engines are small but have high drivers and can run real fast. I would like to tell you lots if I would have time you know.

We are getting plenty to eat and having a fine time. Well Ray news is getting scarce so I will bring this to an end. Hope this finds you all well and happy. Now write often as I will always be glad to get a letter from you.

Best wishes to you and all the boys on Belford Div & H. D. yard.

Sox.

LOCAL INSTITUTE

Following is an Institute to be held at Clearville, Oct. 19, 1918. at 2 o'clock P. M.

Devotional Exercises

Music

Roll Call

Topic: How should Current events be connected to other subjects in School room—Mae Shearer Mabel Grubb and Edna Cornell.

Music

Recitation Florence Karns

Topic: How to keep pupils interested in school work—Florence Beck, Hazel Fletcher, Emma Morse.

Music

Recitation Minnie Thomas

Topic: How to get a school interested in History.—Bertha Smith, Pearlie Mearkle, Bertha Weimer

Music

Closing Remarks.

Clyde E. May

Harry Robinson

Committee

GUARANTEE

Our merchants Stand Back of Every Purchase Made Here.

Ten reasons:

First. Because you should "do unto others as you would be done by."

Second. Because by advocating the buy in Bedford movement means advocating the circulation of money in Bedford.

Third. Because it is our duty, as loyal citizens, to support home industry.

Fourth. Because it is unfair and disloyal to spend the salary or wages (as the case may be) earned in Bedford with outside firms.

Fifth. Because we have the privilege of examining the articles before purchasing.

Sixth. Because the guarantee of the men we know, and of whose integrity we are assured, stands back of every purchase.

Seventh. Because as a business people, ever interested in increasing business, they not only wish to make you a life-time customer, but desire your recommendation to your friends.

Eighth. Because by buying in Bedford you increase the prosperity in all lines of trade and prosperity in trade means a prosperous Bedford.

Ninth. Because a prosperous Bedford means civic improvements of all kinds.

Tenth. Because by supporting the "Buy in Bedford" movement and spending our money at home, we not only receive better goods, better service, but we reap an additional benefit by enjoying the civic improvement that only a prosperous Bedford can afford, and a prosperous Bedford means a prosperous people.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Charles Claybaugh of Everett was seriously injured last Thursday by being caught in the machinery of his grist mill. His leg was severely cut and torn and was nearly torn from his body. He is getting along well since the accident but it is likely it will leave him a cripple.

ARE YOU IN ARREARS?

A couple hundred of our subscribers are in arrears over three months. The paper has been discontinued to those parties. We would appreciate a prompt payment of these arrears. Many have paid to 1920.

WHAT IS THE LIBERTY LOAN?

It's forts and its ships and it's shiny guns.

It's squadrons that sweep the Sea.

It's all of the circling band of steel

That shall keep all the home shores free.

It's grub and it's warmth for the sailor lad

Far out on the wintry foam.

For the brave jack tar, as he fights afar,

It's the good old "Money from home."

EQUITABLE PAYS FIRST OVER SEAS DEATH CLAIM IN BEDFORD COUNTY

Bedford, Pa. Oct. 3 1918

Mr. J. Roy Cessna, Special Agent Equitable Life Assurance Society, Bedford, Pa.

Dear Sir:-

I wish to acknowledge receipt of check for \$2,051.73 from the Equitable Life Assurance Society in payment of claim on the life of my son, Howard P. Booty, who was killed in action in France.

I take advantage of this opportunity to express my thanks to you, and the Equitable Life for your promptness in settling this claim.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) Lillian E. Booty.

EVERETT SHORT OF DOCTORS.

Everett besides being robbed of a telegraph office and other facilities in a business way is suffering from a lack of medical men. Doctors Henry and Meyers have been called by

the government and Doctors Hill and Nycum, are down with the influenza.

The schools churches and all movies are closed until further notice on account of the influenza epidemic or LaGrippe which swept over the country in 1889 and 1890.

MILDRED PARSONS

Miss Mildred Parsons, a professional nurse who made her home off duty with her uncle Fred C. Pate of this place died this morning at Camp Stewart Newport News Va. of pneumonia after an illness of a few days. Mr. Pate in response to a telegram received Monday afternoon that her condition was critical motored to Cumberland entrained for Camp Stewart the message of her death being received by his family Monday. The news was received here with much regret as Miss Parsons was well and favorably known in this section having spent her vacation with the Pate family for several years and also having numbered many local people among her patient

She was possessed of an unusually charming manner and was a success in her profession. Miss Parsons was aged about 28 years; she was graduated from the Western Maryland Hospital Training School at Cumberland Md. several years ago later taking a special course in training in New York City.

She was a daughter of Mr and Mrs W. B. Parsons of Bayshore Kan. and besides her parents is survived by several sisters and brothers the late

ter serving their country in France.

According to messages received recently by local relatives Miss Parsons was enjoying her work in Camp Stewart having volunteered for duty some month ago and expected shortly to be sent overseas. She was a member of the Methodist Church of this place. The body will be brought to the Pate home on East Penn St

MRS. M. C. SWEENEY.

Word was received last Monday that Mrs. M. C. Sweeney, wife of Manager Sweeney, of the Bedford Springs Hotel, had died at Saratoga N. Y. of pneumonia. Manager and Mrs. Sweeney left here about the middle of September for New York city, later going to their home at Sartoga where she was taken ill. Deceased was aged about 38 years and is survived by her husband having been in charge of the Spring Hotel for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney made many friends at that popular resort and in Bedford, who will regret to learn of her death.

WILLIAM KERR.

Mann's Choice.

William Kerr, of Mann's Choice son of Mr. John Kerr died at Camp Meade Md. of the contagious Spanish Influenza. His body was brought to Mann's Choice for burial on Monday evening and interred in Mt. Olivet Cemetery. He leaves to mourn his loss, his father, four brothers, Earl Charley Mason and Vernon and three sisters, Elvira, Susie ad Josephina.

The funeral was held Tuesday afternoon at his home conducted by Rev. A. J. Miller of the Reformed Church.

WILLIAM R. MANSPEAKER.

William R. Manspeaker died at his home in Ray's Cove on October 3 '18 very suddenly of the lingering disease of tuberculosis of the lungs.

He had been in poor health for over a year but was able to keep and a round the home even the day before he died he was walking as usual thru the yard of the home. The subject of this sketch was born on the Oldhome stead on which he died June 6 1846 being at the time of his death aged 72 years 3 months and 27 days. He leaves to mourn his death his wife

Mrs. Eva Manspeaker, one daughter Mrs. Maude Bowser and one step son Harry Manspeaker all of Ray's Cove. Also three grandchildren Ruth David

"Fix my teeth well, Davis, so I can bite. There are lots of people I would like to bite."

Thus spoke the German emperor, in a playful mood, to his American dentist, Dr. Arthur N. Davis.

And the Kaiser spoke plainly of some of those whom he "would like to bite." He spoke insultingly of President Wilson and other prominent Americans who have dared to oppose him.

Dr. Davis has told it all in the startling articles that are to appear in this paper.

Don't Fail to Read The Kaiser as I Knew Him for 14 Years

(continued from last week)

CHAPTER VIII.

The Kaiser's Confidence of Victory.
About twelve years ago I attended the German military maneuvers at Liegnitz, in Silesia, having been invited by some journalistic friends of mine to accompany them in the motor allowed the press. The military representatives of England, France, America and other countries were there with the kaiser's staff to witness the display of Germany's military power. Apparently they were very much impressed, for I heard afterwards that one of the French officers who had been present had written a book in which he said: "With such an army, Germany could annex France in six months!"

I happened to mention this fact to the kaiser shortly afterwards and his significant comment was:

"Six months! I should hope so. It wouldn't take that long!"

The confident belief that when "Der Tag"—"the day"—finally arrived, Germany would crush her enemies and accomplish her object within a few months at the outside was held not only by the kaiser but by the people generally and their conduct when the war broke out clearly disclosed it.

When Germany's man power was mobilized, no one in Germany believed it would be very long before they would all be back and every effort was made to make their few weeks of active service as little irksome as possible. "Liebesgaben," gifts of love, consisting of clothing and food of every description, were forwarded to them by their relatives and friends in the most lavish manner, although, of course, at that time the German commissary was able to satisfy all the soldiers' requirements.

One of my patients told me that she had sent seventeen hundred pounds of sausages to one regiment within a week, and when I asked her why she had been so generous she replied that her chauffeur was a member of the regiment!

The extent to which the country's resources were squandered in those early months is evidenced by the fact that the soldiers had such an excess of ill-fitting woolen wearing apparel that they used many of the knitted articles as earpieces and covers for their horses. No one had the slightest idea that the time might come when the whole nation would be clothed in paper!

At this late day it can hardly be necessary to establish how thoroughly prepared the Germans were for the war, but an incident which occurred in the early days of the conflict may not be out of place to show the self-satisfied and confident attitude which all the Germans assumed.

Two officers sitting at a table in an out-of-door cafe shortly after the war began overheard one of several ladies who were passing remark: "Look at those officers sitting there drinking. Why are they not at the front fighting?" One of the officers got up and, approaching the ladies, said: "Our work was completed months ago. We worked from early morning till late at night on plans which our armies are now carrying out. It is our time to rest!"

Safe as the United States. Buy

Liberty Bonds.

The resistance that France would be able to put up was always very lightly estimated, and if the intervention of England was at all taken into consideration, the comparatively small army he could place in the field was regarded as but a drop in the bucket compared with the well-trained German horde that was ready to sweep across the border. How could England's 80,000 men cope with Von Kluck's 500,000 or the hastily mobilized French armies resist the thoroughly prepared, equipped and well-disciplined German warriors?

It is really not to be wondered at that the Germans firmly believed that they would bring the allies to their knees within a comparatively few weeks and that the conquering German armies would celebrate Sedan day, September 2, in Paris. What ac-

known here to require recital, but I know that the Germans were kept in absolute ignorance of the marvelous resistance the allies were able to put up in those critical days of August and September, 1914, and to this day the majority of Germans have not heard of the battle of the Marne!

Just after the English passed their conscription law I was called to see the kaiser at the great army headquarters, which at that time were at Pless. Although the war had then lasted two or three times as long as the Germans had expected, the kaiser masked the depression he must have felt by putting on a bold front.

"How foolish for England to start conscription now," he declared. "She thinks she can accomplish in a few months what it has taken Germany a hundred years to attain. Armies and officers cannot be developed over night. We have never stopped preparing since the days of Frederick the Great!"

"Yes, your majesty, but the Northern states in our Civil war put in conscription two years after the beginning of the war," I suggested.

"But just look how long your war lasted," the kaiser replied quickly. "This war won't last that long. The allies will feel the power of Germany is long before English conscription can avail them anything!"

"And while England is slowly building up her insignificant army," the kaiser went on, "she will see America's navy and merchant marine constantly growing and the dollar replacing the pound as the unit of the world's finance. No, Davis, England will soon be sick of the war and will look for

fear upon America's growing power!"

The French army, too, was generally belittled, and the Russians were believed to be absolutely negligible. The French army was so poorly equipped, it was pointed out, that the officers had to go to the field in patent-leather boots, and on the Russian front, only the first-line men had guns, the others being armed with clubs!

Eventually, officers and soldiers returning from the western front on furlough or passing through the country en route from one front to the other brought the report of the defeat before Paris. Soldiers who participated in that disastrous retreat wrote from the new trenches to their friends and relatives telling of the terrible experiences they had undergone, when they went for days with nothing to eat but raw potatoes and turnips which they picked from the fields.

When these reports finally spread through Germany the people began to realize that their generals in the west were not meeting with the same success that Von Hindenburg had had in the east and Von Hindenburg became the idol of the people immediately, a fact that was very distasteful to the high command.

The kaiser's dislike of Von Hindenburg was of long standing. He had never forgiven that general for the mistake he made during military maneuvers in peace time when by a brilliant stroke of strategy he had succeeded in capturing the kaiser's forces, including the kaiser and his whole staff!

I have referred in a previous chapter to the kaiser's unbounded confidence after the Italian collapse in 1917. "Now, we've got the allies!" he exclaimed, with an air of conclusiveness which emphasized the optimism he displayed.

After the capture of Roumania, he exhibited a similar degree of exultation. He believed that in that achievement he had successfully solved the food problem—the one cloud which constantly darkened the kaiser's horizon.

"Now the allies will never succeed in starving us," he said to me in my office shortly after the Roumanian drive. "With Roumania in our pockets and Serbia already ours, their wonderful agricultural possibilities will supply our food needs and fill our enemies' efforts to starve us. Indeed, they had better look out for themselves. Don't forget we have a monopoly on the potash mines of the world. Without proper fertilization, American crops will go on decreasing and decreasing and they won't get any potash until we get ready to let them have it!"

The failure of the Zeppelins from a military standpoint was undoubtedly a great disappointment to the German people at large, who had counted so much upon them to bring disaster to England, but it cannot be said that the kaiser shared their chagrin. On the contrary, I have reason to believe that he never expected very much from that arm of his military force except as it might be useful to terrorize the civilian population.

A day or two after Zeppelin's death, in 1917, a patient of mine, a lady, happened to remark that it was too bad that the count had not lived to see the triumph of his invention, and when I saw the kaiser shortly afterwards I repeated her remark to see what he would say.

"I am convinced that the count lived long enough to see all that the Zeppelins were capable of accomplishing," was his only comment. It recalled the answer he had given me some years before when both Zeppelins and airplanes were in their infancy and I had asked him which held the greater promise. "We do not know. Time will tell," was his reply.

The last time I conversed with the kaiser was on November 26, 1917. Up to that time we had sent over 169,000 troops, according to the figures which have since been revealed by Secretary Baker. According to the kaiser's information, however, we had only 80,000 men in France at that time and he was of the opinion that we would never have many more.

"America is having a fine time trying to raise an army," he declared satirically. "I hear that 1,600 mutinied the other day in New York and refused to get on a transport, and a town in the Northwest composed principally of citizens of Swedish blood refused to register at all! We are getting excellent information about all conditions in America!"

Shortly before this had come the revelations from Washington of the intrigue of Count von Luxburg, the German minister to Argentina, and I knew where the kaiser was getting the information he referred to. In nearly every case, it appeared, the kaiser's informants were misleading him.

Both before and after we entered the war the kaiser was thoroughly convinced that we could play only a nominal part in it so far as man power was concerned and his assurance on that point undoubtedly accounted for his decision to carry through his submarine program even though it resulted in bringing us into the war.

"Do you realize how many tons of shipping it takes to ship a single soldier?" he asked me on one occasion.

I confessed my ignorance on that point.

"Well, it takes six tons to the man! To send over an army of 500,000 men, therefore, your country would require 3,000,000 tons of shipping in addition to the tonnage required for regular traffic. Where is it coming from, with my submarines sinking the allied vessels faster than they can ever be replaced? My U-boats are doing wonderful work and we are prepared to take care of all the troops America may try to land in France."

"How foolish for America to have come into the war," he went on. "If she could succeed in landing a real army in France, what good would it do? America can see how easy it was for me to break through and to capture 300,000 of the Italians, and they must realize that I can break through on the western front and do the same thing there. If America had kept out of the war she would have gone on making untold profits and when peace was finally declared she would have been in a most enviable position among the nations of the world. As it is, Wilson will never have a seat at the peace table if I can help it, and now America shall have to pay all the costs of the war!"

Evidently he imagined that his triumph would be so complete that there would be no peaceable, but that the warring nations would be compelled to accept the terms he offered them, in which event, knowing the magnanimity of the German make-up, I should say the world at large would have to be content with very little.

How the kaiser feels now that the failure of the U-boats to intercept American troop ships must be painfully apparent to him, and America has so overwhelmingly overcome the shortage of shipping, I don't know, but it is more than probable that for some time to come the real situation will, at any rate, be successfully concealed from the German people. I know that the failure of the U-boat campaign was unknown to the Germans up to the time I left Berlin—in January, 1918.

While the kaiser and the Germans generally felt confident that we would never be able to send many men across, they professed to feel little concern even if we did.

According to some of the German officers with whom I spoke, even if we landed 2,000,000 men in France it would not be enough to break the deadlock, as the Germans were taking a similar number of trained troops from the Russian front. The only menace of American participation in the war lay in the possibility that we might add considerably to the allied air strength. Man power alone, they contended, would never be sufficient to help the allies much, but overwhelming superiority in the air might occasion the Germans some annoyance.

The kaiser himself had but a poor opinion of the fighting qualities of the American soldier so far as modern war requirements are concerned.

"The American soldier would possibly give a good account of himself in open fighting," he declared, "but he is not built for the kind of warfare he will encounter in France. He lacks the stolidity to endure life in the trenches. He is too high-strung and couldn't stand the inactive life which is such an important part of modern warfare. Besides, he lacks discipline and trained officers."

After the capture of Roumania, he exhibited a similar degree of exultation. He believed that in that achievement he had successfully solved the food problem—the one cloud which constantly darkened the kaiser's horizon.

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There can be no doubt that if Germany had succeeded in her efforts to gain control of the major part of Europe she would have soon looked toward the western hemisphere and the east.

This program is fairly indicated by the course of events as history lays them bare, but I have the actual word of the kaiser to substantiate it.

At one of his visits to me shortly after the beginning of the war we were discussing England's participation in it.

"What hypocrites the English are!" the kaiser exclaimed.

"They had always treated me so well when I visited them I never believed they would have come into this war. They always acted as if they liked me. My mother was English, you know. I always thought the world was big enough for three of us and we could keep it for ourselves—

that Germany could control the continent of Europe, England, through her vast possessions and fleet, could control the Mediterranean and the far east, and America could dominate the western hemisphere!"

How long it would have been before Germany would have tried to wrest dominion from England can readily be imagined, and with the whole of Europe and the far east under her thumb America would undoubtedly have proved too tempting a morsel for the kaiser's or his descendants' rapacious maw to have resisted. He said that he believed that the world was "big enough for three;" he didn't say it was too big for one.

What was really in his mind, however, is indicated by a passage in an address he made some twenty-five years ago, in which, as Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis has pointed out, he used these words:

"From my childhood I have been under the influence of five men—Alexander, Julius Caesar, Theodoric II, Napoleon and Frederick the Great. These five men dreamed their dream of a world empire; they failed. I am dreaming my dream of a world empire, but I shall succeed!"

The kaiser's plan to dominate Europe included the control of Turkey, and he made every effort to strengthen that country so that she might be a valuable ally in the war to come.

When Italy took Tripoli from Turkey before the Balkan war I mentioned to the kaiser how opportunely Italy had acted, but the kaiser dismissed my remark with an exclamation of displeasure, realizing, of course, that Turkey's loss was in a sense his own since he had planned to make Turkey his vassal.

To that end he had sent German officers to train the Turkish army and had supplied them with guns and munitions. With an eye to the future, too, he had constructed the great Bagdad railway.

When the Balkan war broke out in 1912 the kaiser had great confidence that the German-trained Turkish army would acquit itself creditably and that in the outcome of that conflict his European program would make considerable progress. He told me that he had a map of the war area placed in his motor and that with pegs he followed the fortunes of the fighting armies while he was traveling.

The Turkish defeats were naturally a great disappointment to him.

"These Montenegrins, Serbians and Bulgarians are wonderful fighters," he confessed to me, shortly after the war began. "They're out-of-door people and they have the strength and stamina which fighters require. If they keep on the way they're going they'll be in Constantinople in a week! Confound those Turks! We furnished them guns and ammunition and trained their officers, but if they won't fight we'll make them. We've done

our best."

The defeat of the Turks lessened then value to the kaiser as an ally and he immediately put into effect a measure for increasing the German standing army from 650,000 to 900,000—to restore the balance of power, they said. For this purpose a "Wehrbeitrag," or increased armament tax, was levied on capital and, incidentally, I was informed that I would have to pay my share. The idea of paying a tax to uphold the German army, which was already so powerful that it menaced the peace of the world, did not appeal to me at all and I advised him to pay it under protest, agreeing with me that there was no reason why an American should be required to contribute to the German war budget. However, I had to pay it.

"Look at the history of the nations of the world," he declared. "The only nations which have progressed and become great have been warring nations. Those which have not been ambitious and gone to war have amounted to nothing!"

Shortly after Wilson had pointed the way to peace in Europe in one of his notes to all the belligerent powers the kaiser called to see me professionally and we discussed that latest phase of the situation.

"The way to peace now seems perfectly clear," I ventured. "Only your majesty's ever-increasing army and navy stands in the way. If Germany will give up her armament, it seems, we would soon have peace."

"That is out of the question for Germany," replied the kaiser, decisively. "We have no mountains like the Pyrenees to protect us. We have the open plains of Russia with their vast hordes endangering us. No; we shall remain armed to the teeth forever!"

And when, on another occasion, he accused Mr. Wilson of discriminating against Germany, he made the remark: "Wilson is in the hands of the Wall street group!"

But perhaps, the most bitter denunciation I ever heard him make of Wilson was shortly after we entered the war. I had been summoned to the great army headquarters to see him, and when he entered the room he appeared to be in a towering rage.

Indeed, his condition was so apparent that the kaiser, who was also present, sought to excuse him with the explanation that he had been very much upset and had been sleeping very poorly, and she asked me to treat him gently and tried to soothe him to leave the room and resented her showing me that she patted him.

We said little while I was at work, but when I was through and was preparing to leave, the kaiser stepped toward me and said:

"Davis, Wilson is a real scoundrel!"

My face flushed, I suppose, at this insult to our president, and my resentment was so apparent that the kaiser immediately patted me on my right shoulder and apologized.

"I beg your pardon, Davis," he declared, in a quiet voice. "I know you're an American and I beg you pardon for hurting your feelings, but if you only knew, you would realize what a scoundrel your president is."

When it comes to throat-cutting, Wilson should have his cut first!"

WHAT IS YOUR SHARE?

Let your full subscription be your answer to the question of how you will share in the coming victory. Be true to yourself and to the men who are fighting for you. Here is a table that will help you to figure out how many Bon's to buy in the Fourth Liberty Loan:

IF I HAVE DEPENDENT ON ME	NONE	ONE	TWO	THREE	FOUR	5 or More
\$20 TO \$25, I SHOULD BUY	\$150	100	50	50	50	50
\$25 TO \$30, I SHOULD BUY	200	150	100	100	50	50
\$30 TO \$35, I SHOULD BUY	250	200	150	150	100	100
\$35 TO \$40, I SHOULD BUY	300	250	200	150	100	100
\$40 TO \$45, I SHOULD BUY	350	300	250	200	150	150
\$45 TO \$50, I SHOULD BUY	500	400	300	250	250	200
\$50 TO \$60, I SHOULD BUY	600	500	350	300	300	250
\$60 TO \$70, I SHOULD BUY	700	600	450	400	400	300
\$70 TO \$80, I SHOULD BUY	800	700	600	500	500	400
\$80 TO \$90, I SHOULD BUY	1000	900	800	700	600	500
\$90 TO \$100, I SHOULD BUY	1200	1100	900	900	800	700
\$100 TO \$120, I SHOULD BUY	1500	1400	1300	1200	1100	1000

And Those of Larger Incomes Should Buy Proportionately Larger Amounts.

This scale has been worked out by the Liberty Loan Committee, with the help of labor leaders. If it is followed the wage-earner will have done his full part to make the Fourth Liberty Loan a success.

THE PEACE OUR SOLDIERS WANT—THE PEACE OUR WAR MOTHERS WANT

The Stars and Stripes, the official newspaper published by the soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, says editorially about the enemy peace offensive:

"Let the weak hearted who are dreaming of a compromise; let the pacifists who are talking a peace by agreement; let the sideliners who who have had enough of war; let the secretly inclined pro-Germans who think this war should end without a decision—let them, one and all know once and for all that for the American Expeditionary Force there is no such word as 'Peace' with the Huns unbeaten. The man who talks of peace today, except through victory, is a traitor."

The enemy peace offensive is likened to the action of German machine gun crews in the Vesle fighting, when they fought and killed Americans until they were surrounded, then shouted "Kamerad."

The mothers of the American soldiers in France want the same peace their sons demand. All the courage of the ancient Spartan mother is in the hearts of the women of America.

The object of the Fourth Liberty Loan is to bring that peace—a just peace, a righteous peace, an American peace.

One \$50 Bond will buy 30 steel helmets. Oh, Buy! Buy!



This is time to remember that the soldier doesn't lend his life—he gives it! Don't fall with your Liberty Loan subscription.

SEVEN REASONS FOR SAVING

Save for your country's sake, because it is now spending millions a day and must find most of the money out of savings.

Save for your own sake, because work and wages are plentiful, and as prices are high now, a dollar will buy more after the war.

Save, because when you spend you make other people work for you, and the work of everyone is needed now to win the war.

Save, because by saving you make things cheaper for everyone, especially for those who are poorer than you.

Save, because by going without you relieve the strain on ships, docks and railways, and make transportation cheaper and quicker.

Save, because by saving you set an example that makes it easier for the next man to save. A saving nation is an earning nation.

Save, because every time you save you help twice, first when you do spend and again when you lend to the nation.—The Commonwealth.

One \$50 Bond will send over 1000 2-inch mortar shells. Buy more.

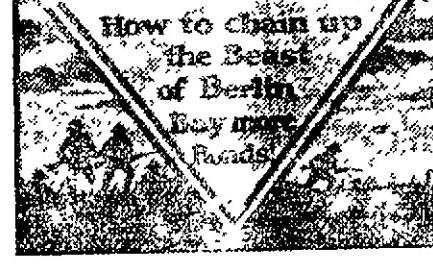
THE COUNTY QUOTAS

The following are the allotments of the Fourth Liberty Loan for the counties of Pennsylvania embraced in the Third Federal Reserve District:

No.	County.	Quota.
16	Adams County	2,064,950
25	Bedford	787,500
9	Berks	11,148,100
26	Blair	3,904,500
33	Bethlehem, City of	4,786,300
4	Bucks (Lower)	1,418,900
5	Bucks (Middle)	881,450
6	Bucks (Upper)	1,207,500
27	Cambria	8,728,250
23	Centre	1,113,050
11	Carbon, Luzerne, Sullivan, Bradford, Wyoming	391,200
34	Chester (Northeast)	1,869,200
35	Chester (Northwest)	2,866,700
36	Chester (South)	5,138,200
28	Cumberland	1,670,050
22	Clinton	2,640,600
39	Cumberland	2,640,600
18	Dauphin, Perry and Juniata	10,198,150
1	Delaware	5,998,500
29	Erie and Cameron	1,914,050
17	Fulton and Franklin	3,989,800
24	Huntingdon	1,403,550
14	Lancaster	12,538,150
3	Lebanon	3,425,800
8	Lehigh	7,172,200
21	Lycoming	5,763,450
32	Lackawanna, Susquehanna and Wayne	22,080,550
2	Main Line Section	1,453,550
30	McKean	8,380,750
41	Mifflin	1,188,400
3	Montgomery (Northern)	9,274,800
7	Montgomery (Southern)	1,488,500
38	Monroe and Pike	1,282,450
20	Montour and Columbia	2,812,450
10	Northampton	5,748,400
19	Northumberland	4,677,050
37	Potter	888,600
12	Schuylkill	8,677,600
31	Tioga	1,652,200
10	Union and Snyder	1,626,450
15	York	8,698,350

This is a total of \$202,905,310 for the forty-one districts in the State of Pennsylvania outside of the City of Philadelphia, embraced in the Third Federal Reserve District.

We want to give the Hohenzollern dynasty a real "die nasty" time of it!



THE HOME FRONT

The battle front in Europe is not the only American front. There is a home front, and our people at home should be as patriotic as our men in uniform in foreign lands.

Every American soldier who has fallen in France, every American sailor who has died for his country's cause has given his life for his people. Surely we, too, can lend our money to our Nation, the country.

The Fourth Liberty Loan is the fighting loan. Its great success will bring comfort and encouragement and a deep sense of pride to our Army and our Navy, and to our Allies; it will bring discouragement to our enemies. Its success means American victory, Prussian defeat.

The fourth loan is the fighting loan, the soldiers' loan.

WHAT IS THE LIBERTY LOAN?

It's fire and it's smoke and it's shining guns
It's squadrons that sweep the sea.
It's all of the rolling bull of steel
That shall keep all the house shores tree.
It's grub and it's warmth for the sailor, lad
Far out on the wintry foam.
For the brave Jack Tar, as he fights afar.
It's the good old "Money from home."

WHAT IS THE LIBERTY LOAN?

It's rifle and bayonet and it's bayonet,
It's shovel and shard and shell
For the soldier boy in the olive drab,
Out there on the edge of hell!
It's the soaring wings of the whirling planes
That battle on high alone.
For the lad who is daring "Over there"
It's the good old "Money from home."

WHAT IS THE LIBERTY LOAN?

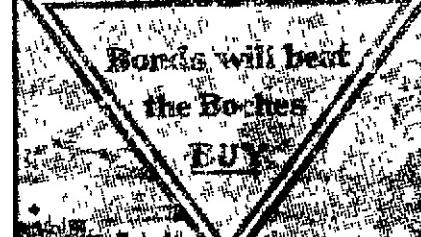
It's succor and life for a bleeding world.
It's the glimmer of Peace at dawn.
It's the strength of a mighty arm to to

It's the gleam of a great sword,
drawn.
But, more than all, it's the pledge of love

To the lads whom we call "Our own."
To the boys on land, afloat, on high,
It's the good old "Money from home."

—By Ralph E. McMillin.

One \$50 Bond will buy six Army blankets. Buy more bonds.



One \$100 Bond will feed a soldier eight months. Buy more.

WE HATED THE LI'LTS

When as wee youngsters in school together, we hated the li'lts and the telltales. Once we found them out, we never really trusted them again. And it is the same way in our older years—we never really trust those li'lts.

In a world war, the Germans have proved themselves the most consistent and despicable liars of all nations. That is why we do not trust them—why we must win the war through to a finish. And that is why we do not dare accept at face value, any rumor or talk that in any way has to do with the Germans. Truth comes from them only by accident.

Now that they are encountering defeat on every side, the Germans may very likely rebuke their efforts to save some of the wreckage by ad' o' lying—so keep your eyes open and demand proof of every story you hear.

The more we oversubscribe the Fourth Loan the fewer li'lts will there be for the future.

KEEP ON FIGHTING!

"Optimism at present may be our greatest danger. One dollar loaned now may be better than ten dollars loaned later."

POULTRY

FLEAS INJURIOUS TO FOWLS

Sticktight Variety Found in Many Southern States Is of Importance
—Few Other Types.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Southern poultry raisers have an additional poultry pest to combat aside from lice and mites. It is the sticktight flea, or Southern chicken flea, which in many parts of the South and Southwestern states is of great importance. It has been reported as injurious to poultry as far north as Kansas. This form of flea attacks a number of different hosts including poultry, dogs, cats, and some wild animals. Unlike other species the adult fleas remain, during the greater part of their lives, attached to the host animal, it has been stated. In the case of poultry infestation fleas are most common on the heads of the hosts, where they are to be seen in groups or patches. This habit of attacking in clusters seems to be well marked, and an infested fowl often may be recognized at a considerable distance by the dark fleas covered areas about the eyes, comb and wattles. When the fleas are excessively abundant they may be found in similar patches on the neck and various parts of the body. The injury is most marked in young chickens, which when fairly heavily infested often die quickly. Older fowls are more resistant, but have been known to succumb to very heavy infestations.



Head of Rooster Infested With Sticktight Flea.

and certainly the fleas materially reduce the egg production, retard the growth of fowls, and diminish their size.

The eggs are deposited by the adult flea while it is attached to the host. They fall to the ground under the roost in chicken houses or under sheds frequented by the poultry and there continue to develop. When dogs and cats are infested, the immature stages develop largely in the material used by them for beds. They require comparatively dry material in which to breed, but a large amount of air moisture is favorable to them. Adults of this species continue to emerge from infested trash for four or five months after all hosts have been removed; hence it is easy to understand why chicken houses may still have many fleas in them after being unused for considerable periods.

A few other species of fleas are occasionally found in poultry houses. Some of these may be normally bird-infesting species, while others are at home in the houses of domestic poultry. Infestations by these fleas have been reported from several places in the Northern states, particularly in the Northwest. The presence of the fleas is usually first detected by persons entering chicken houses and being attacked by them. These fleas do not remain attached to the host continuously as does the sticktight flea.

As a preliminary step it is well to see that the poultry are kept away from other animals as far as possible. Especial care should be exercised to keep dogs and cats from lying about the chicken yards or places frequented by the poultry. All animals, and the poultry as well, should be excluded from beneath houses and barns, as such places are favorable for flea development and difficult to treat if they become infested. These precautions should be followed by a thorough cleaning out of the chicken house and outbuildings frequented by the poultry. All of the material should be hauled a good distance from the buildings and scattered. The places where the fleas are thought to be breeding should then be sprinkled with crude oil.

It is rather difficult to destroy the sticktight flea on fowls without injuring the host. It is desirable, however, in the case of heavy infestations to destroy as many of the fleas as possible. This can be accomplished by carefully applying carbolic acid vaseline to the clusters of fleas on the fowls, or greasing them with kerosene and lard—one part kerosene to two parts lard. In all cases care should be taken that the applications of grease are confined to the seat of infestation.

It is important that dogs and cats be freed from sticktight fleas. This may be accomplished by washing them in a saponified coal-tar creosote preparation, or by greasing the most heavily infested parts with kerosene and lard. It is sometimes harbor these fleas to considerable numbers, therefore their destruction will aid in the control work as well as doing away with another troublesome chicken pest.

The thorough cleansing of poultry houses and runs and the application of crude petroleum will be found to aid in the control of other important enemies of fowls, such as mites and chicken ticks or "blue bugs."

LIVE STOCK

DEHORNING CATTLE IS BEST

Operation Should Be Performed Early Enough to Permit Wounds to Heal Before Fattening.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Cattle intended for the feed lots this winter should be dehorned early enough to permit the wounds to heal before they are put on full feed. Dehorning offers advantages which the feeder should not overlook. The cattle are more easily and safely handled when dehorned, and each animal is

(Continued from First Page)
pneumonia. Still others have been caused by streptococci and by other germs with long names.

No matter what particular kind of germ causes the epidemic it is now believed that influenza is always spread from person to person the germs being carried with the air a long with the very small droplets of mucus expelled by coughing or sneezing, forceful talking, and the like by one who already has the germs of the disease. They may also be carried a bout in the air in the form of dust coming from dried mucus, from sneezing or from careless people who spit on the floor and on the side walk. As in most other catching diseases, a person who has only a mild attack of the disease himself may give a very severe attack to others.

What should be done by those who catch the disease?

It is important that every person who becomes sick with influenza should go home at once and go to bed. This will help keep away dangerous complications and will at the same time keep the patient from scattering the disease far and wide. It is highly desirable that no one be allowed to sleep in the same room with the patient. In fact no one but the nurse should be allowed in the room.

If there is cough and sputum or running of the eyes and nose care should be taken that all such discharges are collected on bits of gauze or rag or paper napkins and burned. If the patient complains of fever and headache he should be given water to drink a cold compress to the fore head and a light sponge. Only such medicines should be given as is prescribed by the doctor. It is foolish to ask the druggist to prescribe and may be dangerous to take the so-called "safe sure and harmless" remedies advertised by patent medicine manufacturers.

If the patient is so situated that he can be attended only by some one who must also look after others in the family it is advisable that such attendant wear a wrapper apron or gown over the ordinary house clothes while in the sick room and slip this off when leaving to look after the others.

Nurses and attendants will do well to guard against breathing in dangerous disease germs by wearing a simple fold of gauze or mask while near the patient.

Will a person who has had influenza before catch the disease again?

It is well known that an attack of measles or scarlet fever or smallpox usually protects a person against an other attack of the same disease. This appears not to be true of newspaper reports the King of Spain suffered an attack of influenza during the epidemic thirty years ago, and was again stricken during the recent outbreak in Spain.

How Can One Guard Against Influenza

In guarding against disease of all kinds it is important that the body be kept strong and able to fight off disease germs. This can be done by having a proper proportion of work play and rest by keeping the body well clothed and by eating sufficient whole some and properly selected food. In connection with diet, it is well to remember that milk is one of the best all around foods obtainable for adults as well as children. So far as a disease like influenza is concerned health authorities everywhere recognize the very close relation between its spread and overcrowded homes. While it is not always possible especially in times like present to avoid such overcrowding people should consider the health danger and make every effort to reduce the home over crowding to a minimum. The value of fresh air through open windows can not be over emphasized.

Where crowding is unavoidable as in street cars care should be taken to keep the face so turned as not to inhale directly the air breathed-out by another person.

It is especially important to be aware of the person who coughs or sneezes without covering his mouth and nose. It also follows that one should keep out of crowds and stuffy places as much as possible. Keep homes offices and work shops well aired spend some time out of doors each day walk to work if at all practicable—in short make every possible effort to breathe as much pure air as possible.

"Cover up each cough and sneeze, if you don't you'll spread disease."

Changes in Modern Face

The tendency of the modern face, according to Prof. James Keith, lecturer on anthropology at the Royal Institute, London, England, is to be elongated and narrowed with a longer narrower and more prominent nose. Prominences above the eyes are disappearing and the brow is becoming smooth and of an even contour. These changes in the human face, declared the scientist, are due to changes in methods of manufacture from the earlier days of the human race.

FYAN

Husking corn picking apples is the employment of our farmers at present.

On last Friday evening while Erie Miller was returning home from Cairnbrook his horses became scared at something unknown to Mr. Miller and bolted down the mountain road. Mr. Miller succeeded in jumping off bally spraining his ankle. The wagon overturned breaking it to pieces and the harness are torn in the heads. Fortunately the horses escaped injury.

Ross Weyant youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. George Weyant and Miss Nella Bence skipped to New Paris on Tuesday afternoon and were made man and wife by the Rev. John Woodward. The serenading band turned up in the evening but were obliged to go home without rendering any music as the groom became very sick on reaching New Paris and is still in bed at this writing. They have the best wishes of their many friends for a happy and joyous life over the matrimonial sea.

David Hillegas and wife Sunday at the George Imgrund home.

Joe Martin was in Jerusalem Valley recently buying up a car load of horses.

Peter McCreary was at Cairnbrook Tuesday, on business.

J. C. Bence spent Sunday night in Johnstown.

EVERETT ROUTE FOUR

Floy Akers spent Saturday and Sunday with home folks.

William Williams and family, Claude Williams and family and Ruth erford Williams and family all of Everett spent Sunday in Mattie.

Sadie May who has been visiting her sister Mrs. Jasper Smith returned home on Sunday.

Ada Shaw spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scott man near Chapman's Run.

Mrs. George Andrews was a visitor at the home of J. E. Williams on Tuesday.

Paul Boor was a Sunday caller at Hixon Akers.

The many friends of Charley Chamberlain are glad to hear that he is improving and expects to return home from the hospital this week.

Among those who visited Mr. and Mrs. Elwin Meakle on Sunday were Paul and Glen Koontz, Walter Meakle, Elea Clark, Raymond Bottomfield, Lena, Lottie and Nellie Williams and Florence Garlick.

Blanche Garlick is spending some time in Bedford.

Mrs. J. E. Williams visited her sister Mrs. Ross Brown of Bedford, recently.

Clyde Mearkle was a caller at Frank Shaw's on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George Andrews, Mr. and Ms. Jasper Smith and children, spent Sunday afternoon at the home of Mrs. May near Robinsonville.

Samuel Layton spent Sunday at the home of his brother, Harry Layton.

Mrs. Nathan Trail, who was injured when the horse she was driving became unmanageable is not improving very rapidly.

Harvey and Samuel Sollenberger Daniel Koontz and Frank Smith asisted Elwin Mearkle to cut corn on Friday afternoon.

BEDFORD Route Five.

Harry Fetter of Des Moines Iowa who was ailed here by the death of his mother is spending a few days with his brothers and sisters.

Apples are plentiful in this section but as yet the buyers are scarce.

Lawrence Imlers sawmill was recently placed on the tract of timber owned by Walter Crawford, formerly the Frank Colvin land.

Mr. Jacobs of Altoona was a visitor at the home of William W. Phillips one day last week.

Several of our people attended the funeral of Mrs. Eliza Heisel at Pleasant Hill last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Abram Snavely of Osterburg spent Monday at D. O. Snavely's.

THE WILLIAMS

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gilchrist and two daughters Kathryn and Marie and Mrs. Shannon Mortimore and Mrs. Veina and Miss Mary Little all of Bedford called on Mrs. Amick and family Monday evening.

Mrs. Frank Mahspeak of Bedford visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Foreman Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Ritchey spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ritchey and family of Yellow Creek.

Mr. Stanton Amick, of Bedford visited Mrs. M. J. Amick and family on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Foreman and daughter Miriam made a trip to Cumberland Tuesday.

Mrs. S. S. Bakr received word last evening that her son, Elwin Reichard of Ellerslie, Md. is seriously ill with influenza.

POINT

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Do Dreams Come True?

By VINCENT G. PERRY

Marcia Herns picked up the silk gown before her and gazed at it longingly before she folded it and put it in the delivery box. Would such a gown ever be hers? Not for a long, long time, if ever—the thought caused her to sigh wistfully. Would any of her dreams ever come true? She had dreamed of so many things and had had so many "castles in the air," but none of them had come true. She wondered whether such a gown would become her? To make sure, she removed it from the box and held it to her shoulders. She was still admiring it when a step behind her caused her to look up. It was Madame Wanda, the proprietress of the establishment.

"You will please put that gown in its box and deliver it at once, Miss Herns." Madame Wanda said icily.

"It was such a pretty gown, I could not help admiring it," Marcia apologized.

She noticed the address on the box and smiled faintly. There was a long walk before her, but it would be a welcome change from the close confinement of the modiste's shop. As she was passing out, Marcia could not help glancing in the long mirror. She was shabby—she could not but admit it.

The remains of John A. Cable son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cable arrived at Fishertown station on Tuesday morning and was brought to the residence of his parents Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cable of Point Pa. The deceased was buried in a Garage on Sept. 16, from which injuries he died Sept. 23. He was 33 years old. He was a young man that made friends wherever he went. He taught school for several terms, but had to stop teaching on account of poor health. He learned the machinist trade and was employed in the Cadalac Auto factory in Detroit Michigan, where he worked for several years. He was then sent to the Cadalac shops in Pittsburgh. From there he was sent to California and a few months later he was sent to Seattle where he met his death. The burial took place from his home on Thursday Oct. 3rd Conducted by Rev. Weaver, assisted by Rev. Jacob Snyder of Roaring Springs, in the church of the Brethren at Point. Infernal in the Schellsburg cemetery. He is survived by his wife and one daughter, Father and Mother, four sisters and two brothers Those from a distance that attended the funeral were: Humphrey Miller wife and son, Jesse Miller wife and three sons and daughter, William Beneigh an wife, and son, Ed. Hinson wife and son, Mrs. Jonathan Cable, Mrs. Lee Wilson, Mr and Mrs. Henry Cable, Misses: Navina and Jemima Cable of Johnstown, Mr. and Mrs. Elza Cable of Boswell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller, Ed. Kinsey, wife and three children of Bethel Hollow. John A. Cable was a pleasant companion and was greatly respected by all that knew him.

Virgil Bowers from Altoona is home at his grandfather's sick. He is reported as very sick.

Mrs. George W. McFarlin is still in a serious condition.

C. E. Yarnell and son Ralph were callers on your correspondents family for a few hours on Saturday. He was hunting hands to work with him for the Berevin White Co. Help is very scarce in this community, both male and female.

Her Avowal of No Avail.

still her rosy cheeks, pretty mouth, large eyes and dark curly hair peeped from under her turban, gave her an appearance of refinement that somehow she felt, despite her position in life.

"I'll show her some day," she breathed to herself as she saw her employer glaring at her.

It happened so suddenly that Marcia hardly knew just what had happened. She was walking with the box and its precious burden under her arm, pretending that she was one of the grand ladies who patronized Madame Wanda's taking her own dress home to be admired by the handsome young husband who had so willingly made out a check for the enormous sum that it had cost. He would be a handsome husband—like whom? Why, the mayor, of course. She would be the mayor's wife, the handsome young mayor who had just been elected, and whose picture had appeared in every magazine and paper. But did the mayor have a wife? It didn't really matter. Probably she thought, a handsome man like him would certainly have a wife. Then it happened. The box was snatched from under her arm. She caught a glimpse of a big man jumping into an automobile and hiding his face behind his box. She was so dismayed that she did not notice the crowd of people until they closed in on her and then she was pushed on with them. They were nearly all laughing and shouting but she could not understand what had caused it all. When she managed to break away from them, over a block from where the parcel had been snatched, the automobile had disappeared. She did not know what to do at first, but then decided to return and have Madame notify the police.

No sooner had Madame Wanda heard her story than she flew into a rage. "You have stolen that gown you little thief!" she shrieked. "I will have you arrested. Who will believe your story? It is ridiculous! You were contemplating stealing that gown before you went out, and I caught you at it. Two hundred dollars is lost by you now."

Marcia's avowal of innocence was of no avail. Events happened with such a whirl that after that she hardly knew what was happening until she found herself confined in a prison cell. At first she could not understand the seriousness of the position in which she had been placed. When she did realize it, however, she did not feel depressed.

What was the best thing to do, she wondered. Why hadn't she called a policeman when the robbery had been committed? If it had not been for the crowd she would have thought of that. What was the crowd doing there at that time of day? It had happened just in front of the big buildings, and that was the day the mayor was to take his oath of office.

That was it—the crowd was waiting

for the mayor to appear. How foolish she had been not to have realized it before!

What if the mayor had been looking from a window and seen the man snatching the box from under her arm? Wouldn't it be splendid to have him come to her rescue and tell Madame Wanda and the policemen that the story she had told them was true! The slight prospect of such an unlikely thing comforted her. At every now and then arrival in the corridor she looked up to see if it were he. When evening came and he had not appeared her spirits still kept up. She was just dozing off to sleep when she heard Madame Wanda's voice. There was a man's voice, too. As they drew near her cell the heart beat rapidly. Had the mayor come? But it was not the mayor. It was just the night sergeant, who unlocked the door and told her she was free.

"It is in the paper," Madame Wanda started to explain. "The man who snatched your parcel was none other than the mayor, trying to hide his face from the eager camera men. Here is the picture of it."

Marcia grabbed the paper from her hands and looked at the picture on the front page. "Mayor Elmer Clegg" was the heading. There he was just getting into the automobile with the box hiding his face, and there she was standing on the sidewalk with a look on her face that reminded her of the way she felt when it occurred.

"I knew the mayor would have me," Marcia cried joyfully. Madame Wanda looked at her wonderingly, and the sergeant chuckled.

That evening found Mayor Charles Mason in his own apartment for the first evening in weeks. The paper he forced him was causing him a great deal of unrest.

"I never saw such a frightened look on a girl's face in my life," he said to himself. "What a bad I was to think only of myself and my desire to keep my picture out of the paper, for one edition at least. I wonder what was in the box?" He secured the box and examined the contents. That troubled him more than ever. "What if this girl has been accused of theft, lost her position or been arrested?" he went on as he walked up and down the room. His servant interrupted him by announcing a caller.

Marcia entered the room, her cheeks glowing. "I have come for the dress," she began "and I want to thank you for getting me out of jail."

He recognized her at once. "You weren't arrested?" he ejaculated.

"Yes I was; but I didn't mind it," she answered. "It was just a little old venture, and an adventure is a rare thing in the life of a seamstress."

After he had offered a score of apologies and explained the reason for his unseemly action, he handed Marcia the box.

"You have opened it," she said. "Isn't this a delightful gown?"

"I haven't seen much of it," he confessed.

She took it out and held it up for his inspection. "My, I adore it," she said "and I'd love to be the woman who owns it. I was pretending that I was when you took it yesterday. Maybe I will be able to afford one some day, for I finish my night course at the business college this month. Stenographer make good wages, don't they?"

After she had gone, Charles Mason sat back in his chair and laughed softly. What a trusting sweet little girl she was, he thought. His life had been such a busy one, he had spent so much time making a success and reaching the place that he had attained that he had never thought of marrying before but now as he sat there a desire grew in his heart for some one to share his honors with him. Wouldn't the girl that had just left him make just the kind of wife a busy man like him needed—some one with a sweet smile and a trusting heart?

A week later an official-looking letter came to Marcia. She opened it eagerly.

"I've got a position as secretary in the mayor's office," she announced excitedly to the other girls. "No more hard times for me."

When she was leaving at the end of the week Madame Wanda presented her with a beautiful gown.

"It is a present from the mayor to repay you for the inconvenience he put you to," Madame explained.

"It is just like the one I liked so much," she explained. "Isn't it wonderful to have a mayor for a friend, even though I had to be arrested to find him? My dreams all seem to be coming true at once."

Hard and Soft Water.

The difference between hard and soft water consists in that hard water contains certain salts that are not contained at all or in very small quantities in soft water. These are almost always calcium or magnesium salts, extracted from the earth through which the water has passed. It is therefore easy to understand why they are not contained in rain water, which is formed by the aqueous vapor more or less contained in the air.

When soap is employed with hard water there is produced a chemical transformation in which the soap is changed into a substance that does not dissolve in water, while soap used with soft water produces a substance that dissolves in water and gives an excellent lather, and is, therefore, good to wash with. Hard water can be distinguished from soft water by an examination with a soap solution.

An Instance.

"The language of flowers is very eloquent."

"Especially when the sentiment of love is conveyed by a pair of pressed two lips."

THE LIBERTY LOAN POSTERS.

DARTING, PIERCING SCIATIC PAINS

Give way before the penetrating effects of Sloan's Liniment

So do those rheumatic twinges and the loin-aches of lumbago, the nerve-inflammation of neuritis, the wry neck, the joint wrench, the ligament sprain, the muscle strain, and the throbbing bruise.

The ease of applying, the quickness of relief, the positive results, the cleanliness, and the economy of Sloan's Liniment make it universally preferred.

Sloan's
Liniment
Kills Pain

Unsightly pimples and blemishes on the face are sure signs that the skin and blood need the purifying and strengthening action of

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World
Sold everywhere. In Boxes, 10c., 25c.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Administratrix, c. t. a., of Hezekiah E. May, late of Harrison Twp. deceased, by virtue of an order and decree of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, will expose to public sale at the mansion house of decedent, at Sulphur Springs on Friday, October 25th, 1918, at 1:30 P. M. all the following described real estate:

No. 1. A certain tract containing 50 acres, more or less, lying east of the public road from Sulphur Springs Station through the Sulphur Springs Gap, adjoining lands of Wingard May, M. S. Colvin, Albert May and Martha May. This tract is covered with fine young timber

No. 2. A certain tract containing 200 acres, more or less lying between the top of Summer Ridge and the top of Buffalo Mountain, adjoining lands of Arnold & Miller, John H. Rudy and Martha May. This tract is also covered with fine young timber and a portion is good farm land.

No. 3. A certain tract containing 25 acres, more or less, adjoining the Sulphur Springs tract, Watson Diehl, public road and other lands of decedent.

No. 4. A certain tract containing 90 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Watson Diehl, Uriah May, S. B. Brown's heirs, Arnold & Miller and the top of Summer Ridge. This tract is covered with young timber and large quantities of ganister rock.

Terms of sale 1% per cent of bid at time property is struck off. Balance in cash upon confirmation of sale and delivery of the deed.

Martha May,
Administratrix, c. t. a.
B. F. Madore, Attorney.
Oct. 4, 3t.

FOR SALE.—Small farm of 55 acres, good orchard, fair buildings small tract of timber. 8 miles from Everett. Terms to suit purchaser.

Write or Call on
Ira Cooper,
Everett, Pa.
Sept. 27, 4 t.

FOR SALE.—Two GOOD automobiles, in first class condition. An OVERLAND Four Cylinder Five Passenger, 1917. Model. A MONITOR 5 passenger Six Cylinder 7-W Red Seal Continental Motor, Five Passenger. 1917 Model.

G. E. McMillen.
New Paris, Pa.
Sept. 27, 5t.

FRICK CO. Waynesboro, Pa. for Engines, Threshers, Sawmills Tract. Write for Catalogue. New Re built and Second Hand Machinery. Special attention given to repairs.

H. F. Price Agent.
Bedford, Pa.
Sept. 27, 1 mo.*

Terms of Governors.
There is no approach to uniformity in the terms of the governors of different states of the Union. The governors of two states are elected for one year; those of twenty-one states for two years; the governor of New Jersey for three years, and those of twenty-four states for four years.

Thackeray Always Late.

An external stimulus sometimes is necessary to bring a writer's drowsy brain to life. It is not so difficult to do today, however, as it was tomorrow. He who is frequently behind with his day-to-day work can find time to catch up with his writing.

Scripture Penetrates.

So far as I have observed God's dealings with my soul, the flight of preachers sometimes entertained me, but it was Scripture expressions that did penetrate my heart, and in a way peculiar to themselves.—John Brown Haddington.

Blest Are They.

Blest are they "no, lost, undone, Rest by faith in God's own Son, Blest who take by precious blood Refuge in the eternal God." They by truth are thus set free.

Rock of Ages, hid in Thee.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

In the estate of William H. Diehl, late of the Township of Colerain, County of Bedford deceased.

The undersigned Auditor duly appointed by the Orphans Court of Bedford County to rule on disputed claims and to determine the heirs who are entitled to receive the balance in the hands of Grover C. Diehl administrator of the estate of William H. Diehl, deceased, will sit at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, Pa. on Friday the 11th day of October at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of his appointment when and where all persons interested may appear and will be heard.

Alvin L. Little,
Auditor

D. C. Reiley, Esq.
Attorney.

BARRELS! BARRELS!
Good Clean Whiskey barrels for
cider.

Moses Lippel,
Care of Grand Central Hotel,
Bedford, Pa.
Sept. 18, t. f.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned administrator of the estate of Grace V. Suter late of Mann's Choice Borough, deceased will offer at public sale on the premises in Mann's Choice Borough on Saturday Sept. 28, 1918, at 2 o'clock P. M. a certain house and lot described as follows: ... Fronting 60 feet on Railroad street and extending back an equal width 200 feet from alley, and having erected thereon a two story weather boarded dwelling house, stable and other out buildings.

Terms of sale Cash. F. M. Suter,
Administrator.

Alvin L. Little,—Attorney.
IN the Orphans' Court of Bedford
County, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

The undersigned appointed auditor to construe the will of Eliza Leasure, late of Monroe Township, deceased, and to make full and complete distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of Baltzer Snyder, executor of the last will, &c., of said Eliza Leasure, deceased, will sit to perform the duties of his appointment on Wednesday, the 16th day of October, 1918, at 10 A. M. at the Court House in Bedford, when and where are persons interested in said estate must appear of be forever debarred from any share in said estate.

B. F. Madore,
Auditor.

Emory D. Claar, Esq.,
Attorney

FOR SALE.—Two sorrel blooded horses. One 7 years old and one 10. apply to

H. F. Starner,
Bedford, Pa.
The McNess Agent.
Sept. 20, 3t*

WANTED.—Two men and two women to pick apples at once. Good wages paid Address or phone Kie E. Brown,

Curious Wooden Clock.

Seattle Wash., no. is a curious wooden clock, three and a half feet in diameter, with a minute hand over four feet long. The case is not guaranteed, but it is supposed to be over 225 years old and is expected to last for some years to come. The works are placed in a section of Douglas fir log, one end of which is ornamented with the face numerals.

Strange Bequest.

A strange bequest was made by a retired soap manufacturer recently. He left the sum of a little more than eleven hundred dollars, to found a home for "homeless cats and dogs," but stipulated that the money is not to be touched until the year 2163, by when the donor estimates it will have increased to two hundred million dollars.

Detecting Malingeringers.

The discovery of a Dutch physician that sudden sounds may cause the pupil of the eye to dilate momentarily is suggested as a novel method of detecting malingeringers claiming to be totally deaf. Placed in a strong light, the subject is told to look at some distant object and, as the examiner's instant calls off in a loud voice a number of well separated words—such as "Attention!" and "Forward march!"—the effect on the pupils can be clearly seen.

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Rest by faith in God's own Son,

Blest who take by precious blood

Refuge in the eternal God."

They by truth are thus set free.

Rock of Ages, hid in Thee.

Three

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.) (Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 13

ABRAM'S GENEROUS TREATMENT OF LOT.

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 13:1-11; 14:1-16. GOLDEN TEXT—A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is born for adversity—Proverbs 17:17. DEVOTIONAL READING—Romans 9:12-21. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Genesis 12:10-14; 24; 18:16-23; 19:29.

I. Abram and Lot Return From Egypt (vv. 1-4).

Abram went into Egypt because of a famine. No doubt the famine was sent in judgment for the sins of the people, but also for Abram's sake. He needed the graces of his heart developed. He needed to be taught the weakness of his own heart, and the faithfulness of God. The child of God is not promised exemption from trials, but grace sufficient to endure them. Abram failed. In the midst of his trials he went off to Egypt without God's direction, where he got into trouble. To take one's own way always brings him into trouble. His expedient to save his life was unworthy of Abram. He lied, and a lie is never justifiable. It is much better to die than to tell a lie. Abram, by prevarication deceived the king, but as soon as the truth was known he was thrust out. Though Abram had strayed from the pathway of faith, he had the good sense to go unto the place where his tent had been in the beginning, where the altar was." This showed that he was willing to confess his mistake, and begin life over again. This Egyptian experience was a loss spiritually to Abram, though he became rich there. Increase of riches is no sign that a man is in fellowship with God.

II. Abram and Lot Separate (vv. 5-11).

The goods of both Abram and Lot greatly increased. When they attempted to settle down, trouble arose between their herdsmen. This is the first record of trouble between relatives over financial matters. Riches often interfere with friendship. They kindle jealousy and strife between men. They engender greed and selfishness in men. Many times members of the same family are estranged from each other through strife for wealth. For the chosen of God thus to quarrel is utterly folly and criminal, especially when the enemy of the Lord's people looks on. "The Canaanite and the Perizzite dwelt then in the land" (v. 7). It was bad enough for God's children to quarrel, but to do so in the presence of the world which delights therein is greatly to sin. Abram's behavior is a fine example of the art of living together peaceably. The disgraceful situation was relieved by a generous proposition from Abram. Lot was allowed his choice. Separation is sometimes necessary. Though he owed all to Abram, his selfish heart caused him to grasp for the best. Lot's action shows that his stay in Egypt was ruinous to him. Perhaps he chose the plains of the Jordan because of their resemblance to Egypt. One cannot go into Egypt without being affected by it. This was a fatal choice for Lot. The motive actuating him was worldly advantage. Though he for awhile prospered, it was an expensive undertaking for him. Lot with all his goods was taken away when the confederate kings came against Sodom. He is an example of one saved so as by fire (I Cor. 3:11-15). He set his affections upon earthly things, and the time came when he had to separate from them. The world and its lusts pass away, but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever (I John 2:15-17). Lot was not wholly corrupt; he was a man who allowed the world to get the better of him. Once his money and his family were in Sodom he simply endured the wickedness, longing to escape from it (II Peter 2:6-8).

III. Abram Delivers Lot (Genesis 14:14-16).

Though Lot's trouble was the result of his selfish choice, Abram's magnanimity of soul expressed itself, taking up arms to deliver him from the oppressor. This was because Abram was a man of faith. Faith trusts God and fights for the right. While Lot suffered from his evil choice, Abram was greatly prospered. He grew rich in temporal things, while at the same time he was rich toward God. It were much better to have God and a poor piece of land than a rich piece of land without God. When Lot was involved in the ruin of his sad choice Abram had the power to deliver him. Abram's whole life shows that those who make obedience to God first get the needed worldly gain (I Kings 3:5-12; Matthew 6:33).

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HOGWALLOW NEWS

DUNK BOTTS, Regular Correspondent.

Some Where, Oct. 1918

Philips Boy got an encyclopedias for ten day's free trial last week and is afraid he'll have to ask for an extension of time, as he's only got it examined as far as B.

Having found a good-looking watch for on a Coalville street Wednesday Reuben Thomas came home from there in the evening wearing a new suit with a vest to it.

More originality should be used in obituaries. What is going to become of a person when he dies, anyway, now since even the county papers have begun to charge so much a line for all obituaries.

Sile Wilkins says it is a family custom at his house to ask a visitor back, whether or not you really give a whoop if you don't see him any more.

Some old-timers still carry nails and strings in their pants' pockets and wear stiffbosomed Sunday shirts with buttonhole flaps sticking out at the waist-line. We saw one of them leading singing with a tuning fork at the Graceville church this summer.

Nim Shipleys says this is a fine old world when you are feeling good and a devil of a place when you are feeling the other way.

There is a movement on foot to improve the roads washed out by the heavy rains this summer, but on account of the scarcity of labor the work may have to be delayed. Bedford has improved the west end of Pitt Street and has gotten it in fine shape. We are not sure that fresh of labor improves conditions. The street has been terrible for years.

A meeting for the purpose of making efforts to organize a brass band was held over the lock-up Friday night. If each one who helped hold it has his own way, there'll be eleven base drummers.

A man's feet may be some distance from his head, still as soon as his toes get pinched, or his corns begin to revolt at the dampness of the weather, that man's mind is directed toward his feet immediately.

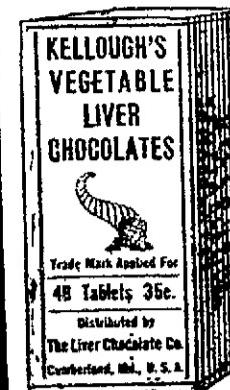
W. J. Bryon, of Saxton has accepted the agency for a patent watch which he is showing to the eager public. The watch has the words "Day" and "Night" stamped on its face, and that section of the dial traversed by the hour hand during the night is dark, while that of the day is light. By using this watch a person will not have to look out of doors to tell when it is getting dark.

The influenzas has hit Hogwall but has failed in its attack. Miss Fussy Allsop, the tenderest of our residents, surrendered only a few sharp sneezes to the onslaught.

Will Dodson's barber shop at Clearville has been closed ever since Monday noon, when he accidentally mislaid his razor some place.

It is the man with the industrious mind that makes money; not the gymnastic laborer.

KELLOUGH'S Vegetable Liver Chocolates



INFLUENZA.
Influenza is an epidemic disease with cold in the head, pains over the body, fever and other uncomfortable symptoms.

TREATMENT
As a preventive, the nostrils should be sprayed four or five times a day with Dobells solution. Keep the bowels well regulated with a vegetable laxative.

KELLOUGH'S VEGETABLE LIVER CHOCOLATES are highly recommended, being purely vegetable will not gripe or nauseate, and are endorsed as an excellent and harmless laxative.

Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS OR SENT ON RECEIPT OF PRICE

Would Connect Chicago With New York

The Type Used in One Year to Publish Endorsements of Doan's Kidney Pills

Of the many kidney remedies on the market today, none other is recommended like Doan's Kidney Pills. Fifty thousand benefited people gladly testify in the newspapers of their own towns. Forty-five hundred American newspapers publish this home proof of Doan's merit. The type used in one year to tell this wonderful story would make a solid column of metal twice as high as the world's highest mountain. Placed end to end the lines of type would reach from New York to Chicago. These miles of good words told by 50,000 tongues sound glad tidings to any Bedford sufferer who wants relief from kidney and bladder ills. Here's a Bedford case. Don't experiment. Use the remedy endorsed by people you know.

Mrs. Martha Davidson, 357 W. Pitt St., says: "I was very nervous and had severe headaches. My back ached constantly and the least bit of work tired me. When I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised, I decided to give them a trial and got a box at Heckerman's Drug Store. In every way they acted just as represented and gave me prompt relief."

OVER SIX YEARS LATER, Mrs. Davidson said: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills once in awhile since first endorsing them and they have kept me in good health."

60c, at all dealers. Foster-Milner Co., Mifgrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Trustees appointed by the Orphans Court of Bedford County, Pa., to sell the real estate of John Brown, late of King Township, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises near Imler, Pa. on Friday, October 11, 1918, at one o'clock, P. M. all the real estate of said John Brown, deceased, to wit: A tract of land in King Township, containing 224 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of George Hancock, C. W. P. Griffith, Margaret Debaugh, C. R. Kaufman, Oliver Acker, Emanuel Claycomb, Gabriel Dively, Adam Iokes and Henry Claycomb, having thereon erected two 2-story weatherboarded houses, bank barn, hog pen and outbuildings.

Terms: 10 per cent of bid must be paid or secured on day of sale; remainder of one third in cash at confirmation of sale; one third in one year and one third in two years thereafter, with interest from date of confirmation of sale.

Thomas Brown,
David Brown,
Trustees.
Frank E. Colvin, Attorney.

Sept. 20, 1918.

WAR WORK

American women nurses are installed eight miles in the rear of the fighting lines 'over there'. Right here at home many women should learn nursing to take care of the sick or, in emergencies, the wounded. You can learn a great deal by obtaining the "Medical Adviser" a book of 1,000 pages, bound in cloth, containing chapters on First Aid, Bandaging, Anatomy, Hygiene, Sex Problems, Mother and Babe, 200 prescriptions for acute and chronic diseases, profusely illustrated by wood cuts and colored plates. Ask your druggist or send 50c. to Publisher, 638 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

If a woman is nervous or has dizzy spells, suffers from awful pains at regular or irregular intervals she should turn to a tonic made up of herbs, and without alcohol, which makes weak women strong and smart women well. It is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Then, for the liver and bowels nothing is so good as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

Bethel, Pa.—"I want to tell the whole world what Dr. Pierce's pleasant pellets have done to me. I had suffered for five years and doctorred with several different doctors, each one prescribing for something different. At last I was persuaded to undergo an operation for fibroid tumor at which time they said they removed two tumors. At certain times I seemed I would nearly lose my mind. I began to take the Favorite Prescription and 'Pleasant Pellets' and I can very truthfully say I feel better than I have for five years. I will always praise Dr. Pierce's remedies."—Mrs. W. M. Heckerman, R. P. D. 2, Bethel, Conn.

To Be of Real Worth.
It is not enough to have earned our livelihood, ... the earning itself should have been serviceable to mankind.—R. L. Stevenson.

BROWN THRASHER

(Toxostoma rufulum)



Length, about eleven inches Brownish red above, heavily streaked with black below.

Range Breeds from the gulf states to southern Canada and west to Colorado, Wyoming and Montana; winters in the southern half of the eastern United States.

Habits and economic status The brown thrasher is more retiring than either the mocking bird or catbird, but like them is a splendid singer. Not infrequently, indeed, its song is taken for that of its more famed cousin, the mocking bird. It is partial to thickets and gets much of its food from the ground. Its search for this is usually accompanied by much scratching and scattering of leaves; whence its common name. Its call note is a sharp sound like the smacking of lips, which is useful in identifying this long-tailed, thicket-hunting bird, which does not much relish close scrutiny. The brown thrasher is not so fond of fruit as the catbird and mocker, but devours a much larger percentage of animal food. Beetles form one-half of the animal food, grasshoppers and crickets one-fifth, caterpillars, including cutworms, somewhat less than one-fifth, and bugs spiders, and millipedes comprise most of the remainder. The brown thrasher feeds on such coleopterous pests as wireworms, fly beetles, rice weevils, rose beetles and figeaters. By its destruction of these and other insects, which constitute more than 60 per cent of its food, the thrasher much more than compensates for that portion (about one-tenth) of its diet derived from cultivated crops.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies Ask Your Druggist for
Chichester's Pills in Red and Gold metallic
boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon.
Take no other PILLS.
CHICHESTER'S
DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25
years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

Wanted Two Lids.

Carl was fond of biscuits, especially the upper crusts of them. One morning when his mother picked up a biscuit to prepare a sandwich for him Carl caught his mother's hand affectionately and said: "Please, mamma, give me two lids."

Travels Far.

It is not possible to know how far the influence of any amiable, honest-hearted, duty-doing man flows out into the world.—Dickens.



"We're getting along with less coal now"

"I counted the number of shovelfuls yesterday and I believe we'll be able to get through the winter with two or three tons less than last year."

That's what the Perfection Oil Heater is doing for over 3,000,000 homes and it will do it for you. Perfections are safe and when you use

ATLANTIC Rayolight

your Perfection will respond with an intense, radiant, smokeless, odorless heat the minute you strike the match.

Why Atlantic Rayolight Oil? Because it is so highly refined and purified. It gives most heat per gallon yet costs no more than ordinary kerosene.

Use it in your lamps and lanterns, too. You will get a clear, brilliant light, and without having charred wicks all the time, either.

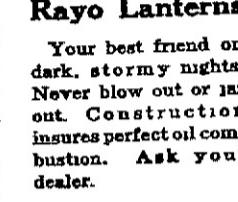
The best time for you to buy your Perfection Oil Heater is right now. Your dealer has them reasonably priced—\$5.65 to \$10.00.

The Atlantic Refining Company Everywhere in Pennsylvania and Delaware



ATLANTIC
RAYOLIGHT
OIL

Rayo Lanterns



For perfect results, always use Rayo Lanterns. The ideal light for all purposes. Made of best materials. Designs for every room. Ask your dealer.

Rayo Lanterns

Your best friend on dark, stormy nights. Never blow out or jar out. Construction insures perfect combustion. Ask your dealer.



Ice Boxes on Wheels

Refrigerator cars for carrying meat are ice boxes traveling on wheels.

Most people in America would have to go without fresh meat, or would have to pay more for what they could get, if it were not for these traveling ice boxes.

Gustavus F. Swift, the first Swift in the packing industry, saw the need of these traveling ice boxes before others.

He asked the railroads to build them. The railroads refused. They were equipped, and preferred to haul cattle rather than dressed beef.

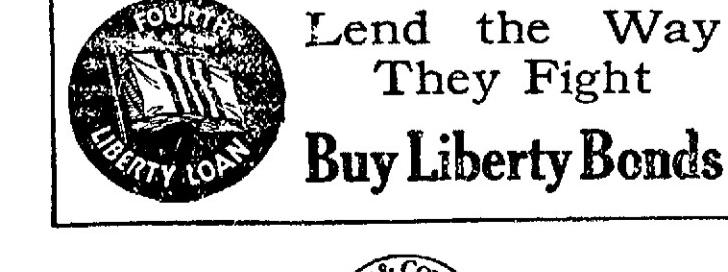
So Gustavus F. Swift had to make the cars himself. The first one was a box car rigged up to hold ice. Now there are 7,000 Swift refrigerator cars. Each one is as fine an ice box as you have in your home.

Day and night, fair weather and foul, through heat and cold, these 7,000 cars go rolling up and down the country, keeping meat just right, on its way to you.

Thus another phase of Swift & Company's activities has grown to meet a need no one else could or would supply, in way that matched Swift & Company ideas of being useful.

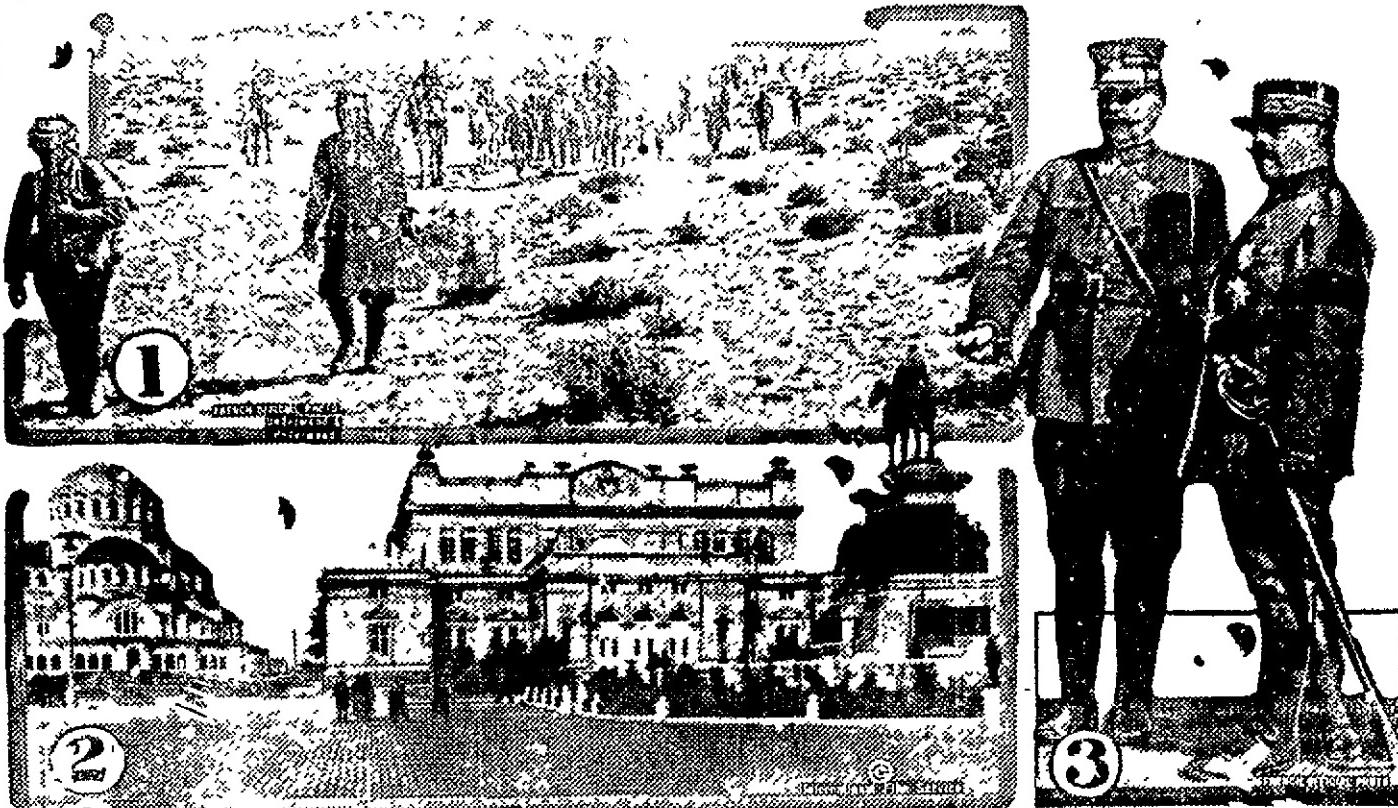
When you see one of these Swift & Company cars in a train, or on a siding, you will be reminded of what is being done for you as the fruit of experience and a desire to serve.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



LIBERTY LOAN
Lend the Way
They Fight
Buy Liberty Bonds





1.—Our Arab tribesmen of Hedjaz who have been helping General Allenby and are now recognized as belligerents by the allied governments. 2.—The most important section of Sofia, capital of Bulgaria, to which the Germans are said to have sent a large force. 3.—General Franchet d'Esperey, the French commander of the allied forces that conquered Bulgaria, and, at his right, General Joanno, commander of the Greeks in Serbia.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Kaiser's Back Wall Has Fallen and His Front Wall Is Crumbling Fast.

HINDENBURG LINE SMASHED

Bulgaria Surrenders Unconditionally and Turkey Is Wobbling—St. Quentin and Damascus Captured—Huns Preparing To Get Out of Belgium.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

The kaiser put his back to wall in the vain effort to check the allies on the western front, and the wall collapsed. Bulgaria surrendered, practically unconditionally; Turkey at once put out peace feelers; Austria-Hungary cried for cessation of the war, and the Ukrainians rose in revolt against the Huns.

Meanwhile the allies kept up their ceaseless hammering at the kaiser's front wall—the Hindenburg line—and by smashing through it at many points proved it was not the impregnable system of defense that the Germans had supposed it to be. From the sea to Verdun the battle blazed day and night, and the official reports showed an almost unbroken series of victories for the allies. The Belgian army, assisted by British troops and, unexpectedly, by a French army, jumped into the fray at the beginning of the week, and taking Dixmude and the important Wytschaete ridge, advanced swiftly as far as Roulers. Thereupon the Huns began making preparations that indicated complete withdrawal from Belgium. North and south of La Bassée canal they were in full flight, with the British close on their heels, and as Haig's men approached Lille the enemy began the evacuation of that city, the German commander requisitioning all means of transportation to remove his plumed investing Roulers, the allies gained control of the railroad to the German submarine bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge and it was reported the Huns were removing his heavy guns from the Belgian coast and that the governor general of Belgium had instructed the provincial governors to send all their archives at once to Brussels.

Airments and Lens were abandoned by the Huns Tuesday night.

—ED—

In the attack on Cambrai the British with whom an American contingent was fighting met with desperate resistance and here and there suffered a local reverse but they could not be long checked and pushed ahead with dogged determination until they had the city at their mercy. The Huns burned vast quantities of stores in their preparations for withdrawal.

—ED—

Next to the south comes the St. Quentin sector, and there the French under General Duhessey won a great victory, capturing the city after tremendous fighting which was fiercest in and about the St. Quentin canal. This place was one of the keystones of the Hindenburg line and its capture assured the retirement of the Germans on a wide front. Immediately north of St. Quentin the British were engaged by enemy reserves of storming troops and the fighting was furious. But the British succeeded in breaking through the German line on the Beauvois-Winocourt front and created a salient that greatly helped in the capture of St. Quentin by the French.

Between the Oise at La Fere and the Aisne the French pushed on toward Laon and succeeded in passing beyond the elaborate system of waterways that comprised the chief defense of the enemy and reaching open country where the tanks could operate to advantage. North of Reims Foch's troops drove the Huns back to the Aisne and the Aisne-Marne canal, clearing the country north of the Vesle and reducing a number of towns. They gained the entire St. Thierry massif.

In Champagne there was no marked change during the week, though both the French and the Americans continued to move forward. The Yankees were up against a hard proposition in the forest of Argonne, where the dense woods were full of machine gun nests and the fighting was almost like a battle in the dark. This style of warfare, however, seemed to suit the Americans and in broken groups they battled their way onward, passing beyond Clerges and always keeping in contact with the retreating enemy. For miles they were hampered by the scarcity of roads, the mud and the innumerable craters. They captured during the week great numbers of guns and quantities of material, including three big observation balloons. On the left flank of the Americans Gouraud's Frenchmen fought their way northward with the greatest intrepidity and cut off the Germans opposing them from communication with their comrades in the Argonne forest region. If they can keep up this advance the Huns in the salient pointing towards Reims will find themselves in an awkward pocket. The Germans in this sector were falling back to the so-called Kriemhild line, and captured documents showed they intended to try to hold that line through the winter. The fact is they have no organized line of defense between it and the French border. The Americans in Champagne as well as those in the St. Quentin sector displayed gallantry and dash that have not been surpassed.

The most spectacular exploit of the week was the raid on the Austrian naval base at Durazzo. American, British and Italian warships made their way through the mine fields and completely destroyed the base and all the Austrian vessels in the harbor except a hospital ship. The only damage to the attacking force was the slight injury of a British cruiser by a torpedo.

The Bulgarians in signing the armistice submitted to every demand of the allies, which included demobilizing their army and surrendering the control of all their means of transportation, besides breaking entirely with the other central powers. They even said they were willing to attack Turkey, in conjunction with the allies. Their troops at once began withdrawing from Serbia and all their military supplies were turned over to the forces of the entente. The internal situation in Bulgaria was somewhat confused, but the claims of Berlin that King Ferdinand would remain faithful to the central alliance seemed unfounded. However, he evidently fled for his own safety, for he was reported to have taken refuge in a royal castle near Vienna. Naturally, it will be some time before the allies can reap the full benefits of the Bulgarian surrender in the way of cutting across the "corridor to Bagdad" and isolating Turkey. Meanwhile they continued the task of driving the Austrians and Germans out of Serbia. It was said a large number of German troops were sent to Sofia to try to force Bulgaria to retract her action, but these, if there, more likely are to be used in defending the communication with Constantinople. When the French, Serbians, Greeks and Italians have advanced far enough to the northward they probably will be joined by great numbers of Southern Slavs and men of other races who have long waited for the chance to revolt against Austria. The way will then be open for an attack on the dual kingdom from the south.

Though not yet officially confirmed there were various well-authenticated reports last week that Turkey had informally sought for information as to the terms on which she could make peace. Her condition is desperate, for General Allenby continued his victorious progress in Palestine and on Tuesday occupied Damascus, the Turkish base in Syria, taking more than 7,000 prisoners. With the British was a portion of the army of Arabs of the Hedjaz, now recognized by the allied governments as co-belligerents.

Necessarily all this had great effect in the Teutonic nations. The excitement in Berlin approached panic and the newspapers made no attempt to conceal the gravity of the situation. The first concrete results were the res-

Mrs MARY THOMPSON

Member of Red Cross Commission to Italy



PRESIDENT WILL REJECT PEACE

Don't Take It If It Is Likely to Be Austria's Answer.

PEACE STUDIED IN SENATE

Entente Certain to Refuse Armistice Is London's Belief—Expect Wilson to Take Initiative in Reply.

Although it was announced officially that there will be no reply for a day or so to Germany's peace proposal the answer will be prompt.

It will disabuse the mind of the enemy of any hope he may have of entrapping this nation into an indecisive and premature peace.

The plan of Germany, written by Prince Maxilian, and transmitted through the Swiss government, was placed in the hands of President Wilson by Dr. Frederick Odell, chargé d'affaires at the Swiss legation.

Austria's appeal was brought to the state department by W. A. Ekengren, Swedish minister to the United States. The two documents will be considered in conjunction, and it is possible that replies identical will be sent to Berlin and Vienna.

That it will be a firm rejection of the proposal of the central powers is regarded as a foregone conclusion, although it is expected that President Wilson will make it plain that this government does not wish to prolong the war one minute longer than is necessary to accomplish the aims it has set out to achieve.

This is according to a Central News despatch from Amsterdam.

The correspondent bases his despatch on reports from the frontier.

At the outbreak of the war Hindenburg was a general in retirement.

He was credited with evolving and carrying out the campaign against Russia in East Prussia, which resulted

in the serious Russian defeat at Tannenberg, for which he was pro-

moted to field marshal.

He continued the German forces on the Russian front until August 30, 1916, when he was appointed chief of the general staff in succession to Generals von Falkenhayn.

When he became chief of the general staff General Ludendorff, who had acted as his chief of staff on the Russian front came with him as his right-hand man with the title of chief quartermaster general.

If Germany actually accepts without qualification the principles of peace as repeatedly laid down by President Wilson and accepted by all the co-belligerents, the war is open to peace, with the withdrawal of all German troops from invaded territory as the first requirement.

The Austrian communication is substantially similar to that from Germany and both ask President Wilson to arrange an armistice and for peace negotiations on conditions previously laid down by the president.

It is said neither of the official texts differ materially from the version published in press dispatches.

Quite irrespective of the nature of the reply, it seemed to be agreed that the German note called for prompt reply, so that the American people might not be misled into relaxing their efforts for the fourth Liberty Loan, so that the American troops in the field may know at once the position of their government, and so that an offer of peace may receive such diplomatic attention as it deserves.

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